

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Version No: 2.4.6.4

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 08/06/2021

Print Date: 08/06/2021

L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Product name | RESENE THINNER No. 7A |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | ESTERS, N.O.S. |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Relevant identified uses | 6444 |
|--------------------------|------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| Registered company name | Resene Paints (Australia) Limited | Resene Paints |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Address | 64 Link Drive Queensland 4207 Australia | PO Box 38242 Wellington Mail Centre Lower Hutt 5045 New Zealand |
| Telephone | +61 7 55126600 | +64 4 577 0500 |
| Fax | +61 7 55126697 | +64 4 577 0600 |
| Website | www.resene.com.au | www.resene.co.nz |
| Email | Not Available | advice@resene.co.nz |

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE | NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days) | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Emergency telephone numbers | 131126 | 0800 764 766 | +61 2 9186 1132 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available | Not Available | +61 1800 951 288 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01


SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word | Warning |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| AUH019 | May form explosive peroxides. |

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
|------|--|

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

| | |
|------|---|
| P233 | Keep container tightly closed. |
| P240 | Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. |
| P242 | Use non-sparking tools. |
| P243 | Take action to prevent static discharges. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
|-----------|--|

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|----------------|--|--|
| 108-65-6 | >99 | <u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</u> |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available | |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

Continued...

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |
| HAZCHEM | *3Y |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | ▶ Remove all ignition sources. |
| Major Spills | Chemical Class: ester and ethers For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| Other information | ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. |
|---------------------------|--|

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. ▶ Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions; the potential for peroxide formation is enhanced when these substances are used in processes such as distillation where they are concentrated or even evaporated to near-dryness or dryness; storage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxides ▶ Nitrogen blanketing is recommended if transported in containers at temperatures within 15 deg C of the flash-point and at or above the flash-point - large containers may first need to be purged and inerted with nitrogen prior to loading ▶ In the presence of strong bases or the salts of strong bases, at elevated temperatures, the potential exists for runaway reactions. <p>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may polymerise unless properly inhibited due to peroxide formation ▶ should be isolated from UV light, high temperatures, free radical initiators ▶ may react with strong oxidisers to produce fire and/ or explosion ▶ reacts violently with with sodium peroxide, uranium fluoride ▶ is incompatible with sulfuric acid, nitric acid, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, boranes |
|--------------------------------|---|

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | 1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate | 50 ppm / 274 mg/m3 | 548 mg/m3 / 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits


| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Not Available | Not Available |

MATERIAL DATA

for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA)
Saturated vapour concentration: 4868 ppm at 20 C.

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. <p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. |

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Appearance | Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. Clear colourless liquid with ether odour |
|-------------------|---|

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|---|---------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.965 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | 333 |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | -66 | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 146 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | 132.2 |
| Flash point (°C) | 45.5 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available BuAC = 1 | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Flammable. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 7.0 | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 1.5 | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | 0.3 | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Partly miscible | pH as a solution (%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | 4.6 | VOC g/L | 965 |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). The main effects of simple aliphatic esters are narcosis and irritation and anaesthesia at higher concentrations. Mice exposed at up to 3000 ppm PGMEA 6 hr/day for a total of 9 days during an 11-day period showed no pronounced effect on the weights of liver, kidneys, heart, spleen, thymus or testes. |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| Skin Contact | Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Repeated application of commercial grade PGMEA to the skin of rabbits for 2-weeks caused slight redness and very slight exfoliation. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. |
| Eye | Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Undiluted propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA) causes moderate discomfort, slight conjunctival redness and slight corneal injury in rabbits |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Studies with some glycol ethers (principally the monoethylene glycols) and their esters indicate reproductive changes, testicular atrophy, infertility and kidney function changes. Repeated exposure to higher concentrations of propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA) (1000 ppm and above) causes mild liver and kidney damage in animals. |

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| RESENE THINNER No. 7A | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |

Continued...

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50: 5155 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

| | |
|--|---|
| RESENE THINNER No. 7A | Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. |
| PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER | A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. *Shin-Etsu SDS |
| RESENE THINNER No. 7A & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER | for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| RESENE THINNER No. 7A | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >100mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 373mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 336h | Fish | 47.5mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 2 |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

for propylene glycol ethers:

Environmental fate:

Most are liquids at room temperature and all are water-soluble.

For glycol ethers:

Environmental fate:

Ether groups are generally stable to hydrolysis in water under neutral conditions and ambient temperatures.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | LOW (LogKOW = 0.56) |

Mobility in soil

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Ingredient | Mobility |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | HIGH (KOC = 1.838) |

RESENE THINNER No. 7A


SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. |
|------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | *3Y |

Land transport (ADG)

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 3272 | |
| UN proper shipping name | ESTERS, N.O.S. | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 3 |
| | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | 223 274 |
| | Limited quantity | 5 L |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|--|---|----------------|
| UN number | 3272 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Esters, n.o.s. * | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L | |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 3272 | |
| UN proper shipping name | ESTERS, N.O.S. | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E , S-D |
| | Special provisions | 223 274 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Continued...

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|---|---------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 08/06/2021 |
| Initial Date | 29/02/2016 |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.